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republic of Guyana.

The paper said the British intelligence service had warned Paris to be on its guard.

The report said quoting "an aide to the French prefect in the capital of French Guiana" that the information had prompted the visit to the territory last weekend by French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

According to the British sources, quoted by the Dutch paper, Tripoli wanted to "hit France wherever possible" because of French policy in Chad.

The report said "Libyan commando groups" were based in Guyana, formerly British Guiana and in the western part of Suriname (formerly Dutch Guiana), which lies between Guyana and French Guiana.

The British Foreign Office on Thursday refused to comment on the report.

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Arabsat Delegates
LD230200 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
 2054 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Meeting between Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and delegates to the Arabsat conference in Tripoli; date not given — live or recorded]

[Text] [Al-Qadhdhafi] [Passage indistinct] When they were in Libya before the revolution, the Americans had five military bases here. Their control of the Gulf of Sidra was actually control of Libyan territory. After World War II, the English established bases in Libya. The same with Italy when they colonized Libya. The Gulf of Sidra was part of Libyan territory.

It is only now, when Libyans are ruling themselves and (?have been liberated), that they are saying the Gulf of Sidra does not belong to the Libyans. [Words indistinct] There is a dangerous strategic plan being implemented now with all seriousness, and it seeks to make the Arabs into American Indians. There is now an attack from the north and one from the south with very serious objectives, and Arabs are not [words indistinct]. The plan is designed to end the Arabs' existence as a nation. The Arabs must disappear as a nation, just as the American Indian nation was wiped out. They encourage anything that destroys Arab life in this region. They do not want the Strait of Gibraltar, Bab al-Mandab, Hormuz, the Suez Canal, the Mediterranean shores, or the Red Sea to be controlled by an independent force.

These outlets are strategic and they should not be under independent control. In other words, when they cross from West to East and vice versa or from north to south and vice versa, they pass through these strategic straits. Therefore, they do not allow an independent power to control them. Because an Arab nation exists here, it must be destroyed so that the area will be shaken and turned into spheres of influence. This conflict is continuous over generations.

Moreover, the Arab era in Spain is still vivid in the European imagination. I have heard this several times from European analysts. They say they will not permit a second Arab-Islamic revival in this area, as it will bring the Arabs back again to an Arab age in Spain and Southern Italy, as Sicily was ruled by the Arabs for 300 years and Spain, as you well know, for 800 years. They say yes, we have actually driven you out, but once you became capable of returning you will do so. Therefore, the conflict between us continues. European security depends on the weakness of the Arabs. When the Arabs are scattered and weak, Europe will enjoy stability and power. But if you become strong, there will be a new revival across the Mediterranean Sea that will threaten southern Europe.

Now they believe that what is taking place in Libya is a dangerous sign and the beginning of a confrontation with the West. They feel this is a beginning that must be destroyed. They are concentrating on Libya for they are determined to wipe out any sign of progress, unity, or power. In their eyes, when Libya says the Gulf of Sidra is Arab, that means Arabs own half the Mediterranean, and prevent Israeli airliners from passing over the Mediterranean [words indistinct]. They say this is what we said; this is a start. When Arabs grow strong, they will threaten us. The attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor; the attack on Libya; the attempt to destroy the northern front: Syrian, Lebanese, and Palestinian resistance; the destruction of the Iraqi Army and economy — all these, even the war between Iraq and Iran, ultimately serve the plan I mentioned.

They encourage anything that would destroy Arab strength. Even when they sell arms to Iran; this is not because Iran is on their side. They know Iran is their enemy because it has had a revolution. However, this is something that could help destroy Arab strength. You can see there is an emphasis on positions that constitute a sign of challenge or progress. Even the events in southern Libya, southern Sudan, and southern [word indistinct] and southern Algeria are part of this plan. They are encouraging a march from the south and they are carrying out the march from the north. This will ultimately lead to the (?destruction) of the Arabs. Then they (?say) that those who are called Berbers are actually pre-Islamic Arabs. The Berbers are those who immigrated [passage indistinct]

They are planning to (?create) many regimes, among them those they believe to be allies — even Morocco. They are now planning to overthrow the Alawite throne in Morocco, as they believe it to be the guarantee of Morocco's Arabism. But if the plan is designed to create populist states [duwal shu'ubiyah] in the region, they must get rid of the Alawite throne, which would weaken the Arab existence. They are planning; they are now pushing King Hassan toward this tendency. This will inevitably destroy him. It is adventurism and gambling with the throne. It is intended to get rid of him.

Even when King Hassan summoned the enemy's prime minister, it was to please the Americans. Perhaps he felt the Americans wanted to get rid, so in order to please them... [changes thought] It is well known that anyone who wants to please the Americans must do something for the Israelis. If they suspect that the Israeli public is opposed to him [words indistinct]. The American public will support him. They will say he is a friend of Israel. How, then,

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can the U.S. Government oppose him? Indeed, when Peres visited Morocco, [word indistinct] U.S. public opinion and say-

How can you sacrifice the king of Morocco when he is a friend of Israel, while Arabs eat [as heard] them and destroy them? He felt that the Americans were getting rid of him.

Equally, they get rid of their friends, those they believe to be their friends and those who are their enemies. They get rid of the revolution in Libya just as they get rid of the king in Morocco. They get rid of the Arab force in Iraq and Syria just as they get rid of Arabism in Mauritania and Sudan.

I feel the gravity of the situation and the Arab future is in doubt. That is why I put proposed the Arab federation. Some of you may be aware of it or have studied it at the councils of ministers of which you are members. I put forward the plan for an Arab federation. This homeland as a whole would constitute an Arab federation. All the presidents, kings, princes, and sultans would form a presidential council like this council — let us suppose you were kings, presidents, and sultans. They will sit down like this.

A presidential council and its chairmanship would be rotational. It would be chaired by one of those presidents or kings each time. Communication ministers, for example, would form a federal communications council, somewhat like this group. Its chairmanship would be rotational. Prime ministers would form a federal executive council, also with a rotating chairman. Foreign affairs, education, industry, agriculture and so on would be organized in the same way.

The domestic affairs of each Arab country would be left to its people. They would be free to change their regime from monarchy to republic, from republic to jamahiri or vice versa. However, at the pan-Arab level we will not be concerned with regions; each people will look after itself. Changes may take place in regions that concern its people, but the important thing is that the region be committed to the Arab federation. Amalgamated unions may take place within this federation; North and South Yemen might merge into one country; Syria and Iraq might form one country; Libya, Algeria, and Morocco; Sudan and Egypt; Egypt and Libya might form one country within the federation — so instead of the federation having 20 members, they may merge and become 15 or 10 and so on.

There is an economic dimension in addition to this political one. I put forward the economic side after studies by experts — a general Arab body for food, seeds, water, scientific research, natural gas, and energy. In other words, this would include the economic content of the political dimension. We proposed it to every Arab country, and we told them we are in danger and must... [sentence incomplete as heard] It will not cost them much. They will sign saying we the conferees are signing for the establishment of an Arab federation according to this pact which they can amend and sign.

That is it. The federation would then be established and everything would be complete. This homeland would be a federal state and in time would be developed. There will not be any compromises. On the contrary, those with high positions would gain — the head of the smallest state could become president of the entire federation in one of the terms; a minister in the smallest

Arab state would become the chairman of the council of ministers of all Arabs in one of the terms. Unless this federal form is agreed on, there will be incitement to revolution, political assassination, rebellion, mutiny and the erasing of borders by force, as they will have to [words indistinct]. If we do not unite peacefully and do not incite revolution, and if there is no revolution to unite this nation, it would be the end. We would just have to hand over our homeland to the Americans, the Israelis, or any Tom, Dick or Harry.

No Arab has the right to take a piece of Arab land, draw a line across it and say I am monopolizing this; it belongs to me. It is not his, it is ours. We are Arab and this is our land [words indistinct]. There will be no blame if someone incites revolution after that, as we tried all peaceful means. The farce of communications is also [words indistinct]. When we communicate now, we do it via Europe. A satellite is nothing more than a consumer good; it is just like buying a telephone from Britain, for example, and it is used and used until it is worn out. Then we tell them to send us another telephone and so on. This means we are a consumer market, everything is a consumer market. Even these satellites are goods we have purchased from a foreign company. They undoubtedly made huge profits — millions — from these projects; they profited from the Arabs. They send it to space for us and then they repair it [words indistinct], and after 7 years it will be worn out.

[Question] [Words indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Yes, that is true. There must be a plan so one can bear its costs. These costs are not [word indistinct]. We achieve the program we were talking about. We (?entered) Arab radios. You, you are waiting. It is impossible for all these Arab rulers to agree on unified radio broadcasting. But as it concerns you, you do it, and that is it, you decided. It becomes an effective matter. There are those who start broadcasting without knowing that their citizens are receiving... [changes thought] He does not care about what was decided. What matters for him is that he is a ruler and that is it.

[Question] [Words indistinct] The Arab League [word indistinct] the study of joint programs of culture, upbringing, and education that should be broadcast [word indistinct] and be the object of common agreement. [Word indistinct] what raises the likelihood of problems. Agreed upon (?programs) are the ones that should be followed in the next newscast, God willing.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Even for states that fear radios, the transmission of the revolutionary contagion (?or whatever they call it). When all the Arabs agree on unified broadcasting, they reduce the inciters' excesses. This means that when I broadcast a program that can be heard in Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Sudan, Syria... [sentence incomplete as heard] We cannot include things provocative to the Arab states, even if I oppose them. I would not do anything provocative on the day of my broadcast for these regimes. Otherwise, it would harm what we have achieved. Certainly, the country that broadcasts that day to all the Arabs should adopt a national program that does not raise [word indistinct].

[Question] [Passage indistinct]

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[Al-Qadhdhafi] This is very important. Your meeting, to my mind, is an opportunity to reconcile, make decisions and sign them, so they become accomplished facts to the rulers, [words indistinct].

[Question] [Passage indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Yes, that is it. For how long? We will get the ministers (?embroided), [laughs] for a year. That is it. He will bring you what you want. We do not have any ambitions apart from the unity of this nation. Even if we had problems with the Arabs, they were never regional. Libya does not have bilateral problems with any state. They are all for Arab nationalism, Arab unity, for this nation. Otherwise, when we quarrel with an Arab state, what is our dispute about? There are no border problems between us and any other Arab state, nor are there likely to be. But the problems we had are all due to our call for the unity of the Arab nation. We clashes with regionalists either on our borders or elsewhere.

Anything we do is solely for the sake of Arab unity; we have no ambitions. They might have been able to accuse 'Abd al-Nasir of being the leader of all Arabs. He was the president of the United Arab Republic [of Egypt and Syria]. As far as I am concerned, however, I will never be a president, that is, when the Arabs agree on one president, it will not be me. That is because after having occupied a revolutionary position, there is no way I will go back and occupy a political or administrative post and be president of a with administrative and political responsibilities. This is inconceivable whether in Libya itself or outside it. Even if Libya establishes unity with Algeria or any other Arab state, be it Tunisia, Sudan, or some other, it is inconceivable for Libya to have a president who would rule this unified country, as I am not a president and can never be one.

[Words indistinct] the Algerian president can, were Libya to unite with his country, be president of this new united country. The same thing also applies to the president of Sudan or Tunisia, should there be unity with the latter, or Syria.

What other communication problems has this council of yours dealt with? Or this satellite — do you only have this satellite to concern yourselves with?

[Question] [Words indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Very well, try to use outer space for the benefit of Arab unity.

[Question] [Passage indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Yes, this is correct. Among the things which pave the way and create the climate for unity is understanding. If you succeed in making unified radio and other broadcast transmissions and in providing Arab telecommunications that allow one Arab to contact another directly via the Arab satellite, instead of paying money to Europe, this will pave the way, particularly with radio. We will thus compel those who complain about each other not to do so over the unified broadcasting transmission, and we will reduce the exchange of abuse. People will be compelled to transmit programs — pan-Arab — accept-

able to all. The continuation of this will create a climate conducive to unity, and will pave the way for Arab unity.

We now live in regionalism and isolation. Programs, radios, media, press, and books are all of a regional nature, having nothing in common with other Arab countries. Even questions of Arab history and geography — each of us has drawn up a map of his own region, speaking only of his grandfather and forefathers. This creates a new generation whose attention is focused on its own country. You should destroy this isolation, first by way of this Arab satellite. This is a new scientific capability in space which you should exploit in the interests of your nation. Have any of you any observation to make so we can benefit from it? How is Sudan?

[Unidentified speaker] [Passage indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] [Words indistinct] clear Arabic language, understandable to us all.

[Question] [Words indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Well, it is possible that we can benefit from the International Court of Justice. However, one should not resort to it unless he is sure of the verdict, because if you put things related to national sovereignty before the court and it passes judgment against you, you might have been better off not to have approached it in the first place. Sovereignty should always be considered as such and the best example is the Gulf of Sidra, which is now part of Libyan territory. If we submit it for arbitration, there is a great risk unless we are certain the judgment will make it part of Libyan territory.

Another example, which is within (?this category), is Aozou, which has been part of Libya since the French and Italian occupation. How can one submit it to arbitration if he is not sure they will say it is Libyan territory? The continental shelf between us and Malta...[video shows Al-Qadhdhafi standing to point out the disputed area on the map behind him] This is Malta. There used to be a disagreement about this continental shelf as well as oil exploration and so on.

Also, there was disagreement between Libya and Tunisia, whether the demarcation line should go this way or the other. Well, the Libyans used to say it should be this way. [Al-Qadhdhafi points to map] [Word indistinct] they used to say it should be this way. Anyway, these are matters unrelated to sovereignty. It is only a matter dealing with maritime resources in the deep sea and it is outside the region...[sentence incomplete as heard] Such a problem can be referred to arbitration instead of quarrelling and fighting over it. Yes, we can go to the International Court of Justice for arbitration. In fact, we have referred this issue between Libya [words indistinct] to the court, which gave its opinion on the demarcation line of the continental shelf between us and Tunisia. At the same time, the dispute between Libya and Malta was referred to the court, which drew the line to solve the problem. You cannot, however, give the example of southern Sudan and assert that it should be referred to the court so as to ascertain whether [words indistinct] and John Garang are right or not. If the matter reaches this level it will be very serious indeed.

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Of course this war between Iraq and Iran should have been ended, as it is a lost and a futile conflict. It is a futile war and the goals for which it has continued are stupid, childish, and (?really hard to believe). No one is saying, for instance, that Iraq should pursue the aim of overthrowing the revolutionary leadership in Iran. It is, however, an unrealistic goal. Nor should Iran say that the Iranian regime must fall. Why should it? When someone says he is fighting to topple someone else, his government or his revolution, that is unrealistic, and the whole thing becomes ridiculous. It becomes an indication of the way people in the region as a whole think. In fact, people there have a very base and unrealistic mentality.

When there is a fight over a piece of land, both Iraq and Iran claim it as theirs. Yes, there is something realistic in it, both of them are fighting over a piece of land. Fighting may occur over freedom of navigation in the Gulf. When one person tries to ban the other from passing through and the other tries to pass by force [words indistinct]. But when someone says he will fight someone else because he dislikes his regime and will fight until he overthrows him, he is advocating something unrealistic. At the same time, he harbors other things aside from what he claims, as this cannot be so.

I cannot understand how Iran can continue the war until Saddam Husayn falls. How can Saddam Husayn's downfall be brought about and what does it mean — the occupation of Iraq? Does Saddam's downfall mean the occupation of Baghdad, the rout of the Iraqi Army, the Iraqi people, the Iraqi economy and [word indistinct]? Because, before you reach Saddam and overthrow his regime or the Ba'th Party, as they call it in Iraq, you have to go over Al-Jadiriyyah [Ba'th Party Headquarters district in Baghdad], over the Iraqi Army, people and land. You have to do all these things. So how can you then claim that your goal is only the regime and that it has nothing to do with the land and that you are not fighting the people? Well, this is impossible, as you are going over them to reach Saddam. This operation is all interlinked. The Israelis are the ones who applaud and [word indistinct]. They are very happy to see the war continue and they are secretly feeding it. Also, the Americans want to [word indistinct] the Iraqi force and at the same time be rid of the Iranian revolution. They are still hoping that Iran will again be a country of American influence, therefore, they want to embroil the revolution in this war. The Israelis are also happy to see that Iraq, instead of [words indistinct], is confronting Iran. They are hoping that this war will continue forever. There is no enmity between the Persians and the Arabs, except for the shah's era, which was characterized by a racist hatred. He used to be anti-Arab and pro-Israeli. I mean that Islam and good-neighborliness should be a link between us and the Iranians. That is to say that we — the Arabs — do not want to annex the land of Persia. The Iranians have no desire to annex part of the Arab homeland; if so they would be colonialists. In fact, it is a mad war. I still insist on this interpretation. It is a losing war, a war which France, America, the Israelis, and other states who trade in arms, are feeding. They feed this war.

France is the number one state in promoting the continuation of this war for its own benefit. The number one war merchant is France. Public opinion should be turned against France — I mean Arab public opinion. You should understand that France

is a state that does not deserve respect. It is a dirty state. It wants this war to continue to have a flourishing market for its goods — weapons. It is the state that still wants to occupy all of French-speaking Africa to make the area into colonies. It is fighting Libya, as Libya wants to participate in the liberation of some French colonies in Africa. Although to a certain extent it is against America, it wants to replace it. It is not opposed to America because America is imperialist and France is against imperialism. On the contrary, France wants to be an imperialist state, replacing America — that is to say, in the areas where there is no America, there should be France.

France is a very dirty state. It maintains its old, ugly military face. It is colonizing the island of Reunion — an African island. France says the island is French — Reunion is in Africa. Mayotte is also in Africa. Its population is Muslim and (?has links with) the Arab homeland. It belongs to France. There is Caledonia in the Pacific, Martinique in the Atlantic. The French are fighting and claim these lands as their own. Have you land outside France? They say: These are our lands. Look at the Central African Republic. It is a French colony, that is to say, France can change the regime there as it pleases. It is a French military zone. Gabon, Cameroon, Niger, and Chad are occupied by France. Togo, the Ivory Coast — all are, in fact, colonies — that is to say, there are French forces in all of them, air and naval bases.

[Question] [Passage indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I am still following up this issue. I am working seriously on it. This war should be stopped by all means. It is not in our interest for this war to continue. I am working on it. I will be sending envoys and individuals to talk seriously to them.

This situation is preposterous. Hundreds of thousands are dying, and large sums of money are wasted on something absurd. If only it were for the sake of Palestine, to liberate it from Zionism, or for the Gulf of Sidra, to impose our authority over it, or for the Suez Canal, to free it. But this is a war between two neighboring states, neither of which wishes to annex the other, or control it. This is not logical.

[Question] [Passage indistinct]

[Al-Qadhdhafi] You see, they long for the Americans (?to overlook) their intentions, their rancor, and their morals. These are the ones with whom the Arabs shake hands, with whom they visit, considering them as friends. How do you expect a Libyan to feel toward the Arab who goes to visit Reagan, shakes hands with him, and has a relationship with America, while the Libyans see their children die from American bombs? This has never happened with any other superpower.

Can you imagine the Soviet Union ordering its planes to attack an Arab state to hit its children and homes? I can assure you that anyone who has a strong relationship with the Soviet Union would undoubtedly refuse to shake hands with Gorbachev if his aircraft were killing Arab brothers [words indistinct]. It does not make sense. How can we accept an Arab who goes to America and shakes hands with Reagan and Thatcher?

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King Fahd's visit to Britain hurt the feelings of many people in Libya because Thatcher's hand is stained with the blood of our children. How can any Arab shake hands with her? All Arabs should have broken off relations with Britain and America on the same day. How can anyone hit families sleeping in their beds? Have they seen Ben 'Ashur Street? If you see Ben 'Ashur Street you will find ordinary buildings and houses. They dropped many bombs in the city's center, which is densely populated. Whole families were killed. This is America, can you imagine?

How do you expect us to approve of an Arab going to shake hands with Americans, visiting America, remaining America's or Britain's friend? There is no friend now. You consider yourselves as friends of the Arabs while remaining friends of America? You must be joking. Do you think America considers you as friends? It considers you as no more than its subservient slaves, and it will get rid of you at the right time, just as Britain got rid of the sharif of Mecca in the past. They talked with him as the king of the Arabs. The McMahon talks. They are well-known in history. I mean the talks between Sharif Husayn and McMahon, about which several books were written. The messages and the reverence. They gave him the title king of the Arabs to play on his emotions until they got him embroiled in the war with Turkey. They then took him out of the Arab homeland and cast him on Rhodes. Even America, when the time is ripe, will cast out the Arabs in the Gulf, Morocco and Egypt, just as it cast out King Husayn. America cannot be the friend of any Arab.

I am pleased to have met you. I am grateful for your visit to the house, [as heard] and to your own country — Libya. God willing, Libya will shoulder as much as it can, taking into account today's economic circumstances and the American-Western blockade on Libya. You have seen that Libya is under an American blockade. Yet there are Arabs who are in total harmony with America, and trade with it. When the price of a barrel of oil was \$40 it was quite natural for Libya to contribute \$100 million, or something like that. But now it is very difficult for Libya to contribute 1 or 2 million. All right, it is in the hands of America's Arab friends. America has imposed a blockade on Libya, and you want Libya to participate in space. [as heard] When the blockade is lifted Libya can contribute.

Our battle is one. You have seen that when Libya loses, you also lose. You want Libya to make a major contribution to the space telecommunications establishment. Libya cannot. Why? Because it has been hurt by the enemy. Therefore, the enemy hurt you. Had it not been for the damage inflicted on Libya, Libya would now be able to participate effectively with you. From this you can see how they kid us. They say: We impose a blockade on Libya alone, but you, Arabs, are our friends. The blockade on Libya hurts other Arabs. You ask for \$100 million and you do not get it. Why? Because Libya is blockaded. The blockade on Libya is a blockade against other Arabs. I wish you success — God willing. I am grateful.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Announces Palestinian Boycott
LD220025 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
 2139 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Address to the nation by King Hassan II in Rabat — live]

[Text] Praise be to God, prayers and peace be upon our master, the messenger of God, and his family and companion. My dear people, you are undoubtedly wondering why I am speaking with you today. That is not inappropriate, as I do not turn to you unless an event or incident takes place that attracts my attention or is something for you or me to ponder. We can then start a dialogue until we reach the inevitable result and our positions become clear and united.

Yesterday before dinner, I received a cable from our loyal servant, Ahmed Bensouda, our counsellor, from Algiers where he was leading the Moroccan delegation. As you know, the delegation is composed of a government delegation, a parliamentary delegation, a political delegation, and representatives of the movement that is supportive of, is defending, or is close to (?Palestine).

I have told you these details in light of what you will learn later. But, in fact, the delegation was one and united. [Words indistinct] and this is what the cable said. It is in French, as it was in code and in a special technical manner which, regrettably, we have been unable to master in the Arab world. I will try to translate what was in the cable.

Bensouda said: I have the great honor to inform Your Majesty of the following: Immediately on my arrival at Algiers airport, I drew the attention of the Palestinian organizers, who were there to welcome us, to the fact that the Moroccan delegation would in no way accept the presence of mercenaries at the conference. The party that was at the airport to welcome us gave us specific assurances, and added that the Palestinian Affairs Administration under the chairmanship of leader Yasir 'Arafat had debated this issue — that is to say, the presence of the mercenaries — and that a final decision had been made not to invite them.

In fact, during the first part of the PNC's opening session, in the presence of his excellency President Chadli Bendjedid and members of his government, nothing noteworthy took place. Afterward, the chairman of the conference, Yasir 'Arafat, adjourned the session so he could accompany His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid and those who were with him when they left the hall. After that, and when the session resumed, Mr — and here I call him the mercenary Abdelaziz, [Polisario Secretary General Mohammed Abdelaziz] and from now on I will call him Abdelaziz el-Marrakechi; Abdelaziz el-Marrakechi entered the hall followed and accompanied by a considerable team of television and radio correspondents. After he had embraced Yasir 'Arafat, he took his seat to the left of the latter in the first row.

The cable goes on: In light of this, I left the hall, followed by